SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1885.

Amusements To-day.

Nijon Opera House.—Admit. Land SP M.

Casimo-Nation. SP. M.

Files Muses—Tableaux in Wax, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 F. M.

Hadison Aquate. The aire.—For Congress. Land 138 F. M.

Vany Poster a.—Schming. SP M.

Vanjack's—The Rick Husser. Land SP. M.

### The Gold Standard the Obstacle.

A great many people are fond of repeating that the coinage of the silver dollar is what kills enterprise and makes trade duil. Among others, Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON of Boston is reported in the New York Herald as dis-

coursing thus: Our population is increasing with great rapidity, yet little or nothing of a constructive character is in progress. Can there be any other reason than the doubt as to whether the standard of value will remain the same? Every one who holds a sizer in this existing surplus of expital is endeavoring to find any existing bond or any existing stock in which he can maintain it at his good. "Our population is increasing with great rapidly, yet emittal is endeavoring to mad any extent of the existing stock in which he can maintain it as his gold value. He will not risk it in any new constructive enterprise until the coinage of silver is stouped. Therefore, although our national conditions have become so early adjusted that we might predicate a period of the greatest possible prosperity upon them, yet this purely artificial obstruction of a dollar of low and uncertain value which has been thrust upon the country mainly for the private benefit of a petty interest in siver mining, stops all constructive enterprise."

Mr. ATKINSON fails to explain precisely how the comage of the sliver dollar produces the mischief, and just why men do not undertake new enterprises because of it. He fails also to mention the fact that in Great Britain, where gold is the exclusive standard, and where there is not the slightest possibility of its being supplanted by silver, there is the same glut of unemployed money and the same unwillingness among capitalists to embark in new enterprises that there is in this country. This fact alone, if he had thought of it, would have been enough to show him the absurdity of his talk.

The real obstacle to enterprise and the real weight that drags down trade, both here and abroad, is the gold standard. As Mr. ATKINSON truly enough says, the doubt as to whether the standard of value will remain the same deters men from making new investments. The gold standard, instead of being fixed and steady, has been rising higher and higher for the past ten years, and accordingly prices of all kinds of commodities have been falling. Whatever a man has bought or produced, he has been obliged to sell for a little less than it cost him, and both trade and manufactures have therefore been unprofitable. For all that appears, gold will go on rising and prices will go on falling for some time to come, and until capitalists can be assured that the bottom has been reached they naturally prefer to wait. Their gold dollars, measured in merchandise, are growing bigger and bigger all the while, and they can gain more by sitting still than they can by going to work.

Conversely, the establishment of the sliver dollar as the monetary standard would break the deadlock and cause trade to revive. For, while gold has been rising in value silver has kept company with the other products of human industry, and is therefore a truer measure of their value. The fall in prices would be arrested, and men could make investments with a reasonable assurance of profitable returns. If, too, as the enemies of silver assert, the adoption of the silver standard means a nominal rise in prices canal to the difference between 83 and 100, capitalists ought to be anxious to invest their gold dollars now, at once, while prices are low, so as to get the advantage of the rise when it arrives. We do not believe that there will be any such rise so long as the coinage of silver dollars is restricted as it is, to \$2,500,000 a month, but those who profess to see it coming ought also to see its inevitable consequence, and not talk about the fear of it as a check to enterprise.

## The Surprise of the Indian Census.

Accident has just revealed at the Darlington agency, in Indian Territory, a system of blundering or fraud which may have robbed other Indian reservations where a like system prevalls.

When Gen. SHERIDAN was sent to Fort Reno to investigate the disturbances there, he determined to bring together all of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, so that he might know just how many he had to feed or fight. This was a precautionary measure, which would have the effect of separating the well disposed from the ill disposed, forcing the latter to choose between obeying the Government and staying out. All the chiefs, even those who were complaining the most, assented to this proposal, and Gen. SHERIDAN gave the greatest inducements to bringing in every man, woman, and child, by announcing that the Government rations would hereafter be based on his count.

To the astonishment of everybody, the enumeration, which was prolonged an additional day so that all might be brought in, showed a total of only 3,377 persons. The first inference was that at least 2,000 Indians must be disaffected. But since then examiantion has led to the belief that there is no great body of absentees anywhere. The reservation has been scoured by runners. and none found. The rumors of bands on warpath have been disproved. The startling conclusion seems inevitable that over two thousand Indians have hitherto

been registered for rations who did not exist. Inspector ARMSTRONG, in telegraphic communications just received at Washington, directly charges that this and not the absence of Indians on the warpath is the real secret of the surprisingly small count. He says that the number of Arapahoes who came in was only 1,300, while rations hitherto have been drawn for 2,369. The Arapahoes are conceded to be peaceful, and to have no oblect in staying away. Hence we must believe that there are to-day on the reservation, as Mr. Armstrong says, "over 1,900 less Arapa-20es than have been drawing rations."

Almost precisely the same ratio of shrinkage is found in the numbers of the Chevennes, of whom 2,169 were actually counted, while rations had been ordered and allowed for 3.905. The exact difference between the nominal population and the present census 8 2.888. We may, therefore, make an allowance of nearly nine hundred for Indians disaffected or absent from the reservation and not seasonably found by the runners, and still be two thousand short of the supposed numbers. Inspector Anustriong's conclusion, officially reported to Washington, is been issuing to much larger numbers than the Herald. really existed."

Just where the fraud originated, and by KNIFE's band of Northern Chevennes | gards the transaction of business in the characteristic.

broke away, a deduction of 850 was made for that reason. When Agent MILES procured the transfer of other bands to their old homes these were deducted. But it is believed that the original figures must have been greatly exaggerated, since, as Inspector Anastrono says, the late census "is the first count ever made where each one was required to show up." If all the existing Indians did show up, then the Government has been paving more than \$100,000 a year at this one agency for rations and supplies to imaginary Indians. If an allowance of tweive or fourteen hundred persons be made for veritable absentees, still there would be a wrongful supply amounting to over \$50,000 yearly; and there are cleven years

of this reckoning to be accounted for. At how many other agencies have enumerations been made by guess work, and supplies issued in accordance? At how many have the superfluous rations been honestly issued, the Indians profiting by the blunder, and at how many have the Government officials fraudulently profited by it? The revelations at the Cheyenne agency show the need of sharp investigation every where, and the importance of turning out all officials who have either profited by fraud in the last twenty years, or have been incompetent to discover it where it has existed.

# Mr. Chaudler Replies to The Sun.

Our lively : . . agenuous friend, the Hon. WILLIAM E. ANDLER, sends us a letter,

and we ask everybody to read it. Mr. CHANDLER says that he did not advise Mr. Roacit to make an assignment; that Secretary WHITNEY and Attorney-General GARLAND are responsible for Mr. ROACH'S suspension; that they were actuated by a desire for "vengeance" against Mr. ROACH. and deliberately went to work to ruin his business; that he (Mr. CHANDLER) practically ceased to be Mr. Roach's counsel in 1976, and nominally in 1880, and that Mr. ROACH had nothing to do with President ARTHUR'S selection of Mr. Chandler to be Secretary of the Navy.

There are several questions which this epistle, interesting as it is, still leaves unanswered. We have no doubt that the alert intellect of our cherished but sometimes misguided friend will recognize their importance as soon as we point them out.

1. How long has Mr. Chandlen known that Mr. Roach's financial condition was critical? He says that he has known that fact "for some time," but has "believed he would pull through." This is a very important avowal. Mr. Roach's assignment greatly surprised some of his closest friends here. Nobody in New York seems to have expected it. At Chester Mr. Roach's selvency had never been questioned. Mr. Reach himself insists, in a statement published in the Tribune of July 20, and which Mr. CHANDLER perhaps had not seen when he wrote his letter of the 21st, that the assignees ought to be able to realize two dollars for every dollar that he owes. How and when did Mr. CHANDLER first learn that Mr. Rozcu's business was in such a bad way that it was a right squeeze for him even had there been no difficulty about the Dolphin and the erniser contracts? Did Mr. CHAN-DLER make this discovery before or after the 4th of last March?

2. If Mr. Roadn's affairs had been seriously involved for some time, to Mr. Chandler's personal knowledge, why should Mr. Chan-DLER now attribute the catastrophe to the deadly work of Mr. WHITNEY and Mr. GAR-LAND, who, as he charges, used a "dishonest and disgraceful pretence to destroy Mr. ROACH?" The opinion of the Attorney-General in regard to the contracts was published only last week.

3. What motive, in Mr. CHANDLER'S opinion, led Mr. WHITNEY and Mr. GARLAND to conspire to work vengeance and destruction on Mr. ROACH?. What does he think lies behind the declared intention of these officers of the Government to protect the interests of the Government? Does he hold that personal hatred, or jestousy, or political bigotry, or pure madice influences their attitude toward his old client?

4. What motive impelled Mr. Chandler to put into the four contracts the provision the Government of hundreds of thousands of which in the Attorney-General's opinion dollars there, with proportionate lesses on vitiates all of them, namely, the clause which relieved Mr. Roach from responsibility if the engines failed to develop the required horse power?

> The last question is perhaps the most imortant of all. Our esteemed friend in New Hampshire ought to answer it. He apparently feels that his administration of the Navy Department is on trial at the present time. If that is Mr. CHANDLER's idea, he is undoubtedly correct.

## Gov. Hoadly and John G. Thompson.

Is it true that Mr. CLEVELAND depends thiefly upon the Hon. GEORGE HOADLY for advice and information respecting the Ohio Democrats who want office? That is what Mr. HOADLY's friends are gently insinuating at present. Mr. HOADLY is a candidate for renomination for Governor. The Democratic Convention will meet on Aug. 18. From now until that date the current quotations of HOADLY influence at the White House are not likely to fall off much, provided the Governor and his friends are able by diligent effort to sustain the market.

We should like to know just how far the quoted value of HOADLY stock is real and how far it is fletitious.

We should like to know, for example, whose influence at the White House is keeping Mr. JOHN G. THOMPSON out of the modest office which this veteran Democrat would like to obtain. It is only a \$2,000 office. Mr. THOMPSON has been Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Ohio, we believe, since 1863, with one or two brief intervals. No man ever worked harder for the success of Democratic ideas and Democratic candidates in a State naturally Republican. Indeed, to many outsiders the name of JOHN G. Thompson has been for years almost a synonyme for Democratic party management and campaign work in Ohio.

It is undoubtedly true that Mr. John G. THOMPSON has been in his day a somewhat offensive partisan-on the Democratic side, Yet we understand that a great many Ohio Democrats are still his friends, even though Gov. HOADLY may not be among the number of them.

# The Day of Gen. Grant's Funeral.

In an editorial printed yesterday the Herald maintains that the day of Gen. GRANT's funeral cannot be made a legal "Neither the President of the United States nor the Governor of a State that "this proves that the Government has has the power to order a legal heliday," says

Now, this is all a crude mistake. Chapter 30 of the Laws of the State of New York of cow many persons it has been kept up, 1531 provides expressly, after enumerating either with or without knowledge or sus- the fixed holidays, such as New Year's Day picion of its existence, must be the subject of | and Independence Day, that any day apfuture investigation. It now appears that pointed or recommended by the Governor the figures on which the rations have hith- of this State or the President of the United erto been based were made as long ago as | States as a day of thanksgiving or fasting These were carried slong and and prayer, or other religious observance, modified slightly from time to time, as shall be considered as Sunday and as a public events might indicate. Thus, when Dull holiday for all purposes whatsoever as re-

public offices of this State or counties of this

State. The Herald, moreover, states that, while the Executive may order a holiday in the Government department, "In banking and in matters relating to the acceptance, protest, or payment of commercial paper it is different. In such case the only legal holidays

besides Sundays are those specified by law." 1881 provides that in addition to the holidays specified by law, any day appointed or recommended by the President or the Governor as a day of religious observance shall, for all purposes whatsoever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance and the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, checks, and notes. be treated, and considered as Sunday, and as a public holiday.

Whatever day shall be finally set apart. therefore, for Gen. GRANT's funeral will be a legal holiday.

The Motto for the Convention.

The defeat of the New York Democracy

### this year would be a heavy blow to Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration. If he cannot hold New York on this appeal to its voters for their approval of his course, what close State can be hope to carry in 1886, when a

new House of Representatives and twenty-

five Senators in Congress are to be elected? The Democrats will not have to wait till next year for the ruinous effects of a defeat here this fall. It would cripple the Democratic majority in the present House and encourage the Republican majority in the Senate to oppose not only the general policy of the Administration, but many of the

President's nominations to office. Excepting Mr. TILDEN, the New York Democrats have not had a President since Mr. VAN BUREN. Though he carried the State by a great majority in 1836, he was badly defeated in 1837 when he appealed to his home constituency for a vindication of his measures. This proved to be the turning point against the Democrats throughout the country; and in the next Presidential contest they were utterly routed. So it was with Mr. Pience and Mr. Buchanan in their day. This is a kind of history which is very apt to repeat itself.

Democratic success in New York in November seems to be absolutely necessary to enable the party to maintain its hold upon the country. The result of the struggie will depend very much upon the kind of a ticket for State officers which the Democracy put into the field, and especially upon their can didate for Governor. And, furthermore, the party should pail a notice over the door of its nominating convention to this effect; "None but Democrats are wanted here. No Mugwumps need apply?"

The Presidents of our city banks are unwilling to accept silver dollars at par with gold. but propose to give gold to the United States Treasurer in exchange for fractional suver coin at par. Silver dollars are a logal tender to any amount, and would be as available as gold in paying depositors and noteholders. Fracamount of ten dollars, and would be of no use to the banks in case of a run upon them. The net of Congress of June 9, 1879, makes it re-deemable in lawful money when presented to the Treasury in sums of \$20, or multiples thereof, but the kind of lawful money in which the Treasurer must redeem it is left to his dis-cretion. If, therefore, the banks should take \$20,000,000 in fractional silver in exchange for \$20,000,000 gold, as we hear they have agreed to do, they will find themselves saddled with just that amount of useless metal, which some future Treasurer may elect to redeem in silver dollars. They had much better take 20,000,000 silver dollars at once, and have done with it. Then they would have something which they

The selection of the Hon. George Prisate Hoan to preside over the next Massachusetts State Convention rather indicates that the Commonwealth Republicans are going to continue fighting it out on the same line. The Eastern Mugwumps will have to stick to the Demograts, or start out on their own account There isn't much chance of their doing that unless they should be deliberately turned out The Mugwumps are smart.

## The Blg Three.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer bumptions old man, who had used the scissors and paste pot to c mplie a history of the civil service of Great tain. In doing this he became thoroughly impressed he the idea that the English system was not only the best, but the only one on the planet. He entirely forgot or overlooked the fact that it could not be engrafted suc cessfully upon a covernment like the United States. The quicker he is turned out the hetter it will be for the cause.

John M. Gregory of Illinois was a protessor in a prairie college out in Illinois. He belonged to that traditional type of the schoolmaster who looks upon book knowledge as the end and aim of all things human. He had no fitness, special or otherwise, for a place of such

But the worst selection of all was Leroy D. Thoman of Ohio, the Democratic member of the Commission. He was apparently chosen on the principle that, as the numerity must be recognized under the law, it was the proper thing to pick out the weakest and most inconse quential Democrat to be found any where. A little pronate Judge out in a backwoods town in Onio was thus put into a position of great delicars, as the repre-sentative of one half the voters of the country. The re-sult is that he has been making a fool of himself in season and out of season ever since.

It is certainly not necessary to put such a work into

sieners out, and appoint better men in their places.

## How Liquer Flows in Maine.

From the Parliand Press No sincere prohibitionist who is accustomed to travel about the streets of our city, possessed of two tolerably good eyes, or even one and a disposition to use it, could feel any satisfaction with the way Mayor Iteer ing has been enforcing the law for the last three or four weeks past. It is a notorious fact that during encamp-ment week all kinds of fliquor were sold, and with very little concealment, at all the hoster such casions that have been accustomed to deal in figure. The agency was closed by order of the Mayor, so that the rum shore enjoyed not only the thegithmate trade, but the legitimate also. It is a fact, two, patent to except ody with has taken the trouble to use his eyes, that liquor has been freely dispensed ever since.

### A Foreign-Born Citizen Micht at One Time Blave Been Made President.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: The Conattitution of the United States reads. "No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United states at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be at the time of the adoption of this constitution, the re-ciprode to the office of President. Now the for-ton income within the scope of the words, or a cit-ren at the time of the adoction of this constitution. A A child a box, is learn in fre-and in the year 17.5 is prought to the United States in the year 17.6 and of citize becomes of age in the year 17.7 fought for the tentimeterized drings the Revontionary war, and was an afficer in the army. Was easily person, ever eligible to the office of President? Yours respectfully, Successing.

### To the Editor of The Sus -Sir: The Sus f the 18th says that Company C. Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, feels provid of having the first enlistment at the state cause. I shifts from any C. 18 in error. I was not tall be donned by the first state of New York. When that frequents man it is the cause the account of the cause of the

Tauxios, July 20. Misplaced Linquence. From the Detroit Price Press Many can recall the powerful and persuasive

of said;
if do you mean by describe our post in the
your country's peril; Hard you no freque
dood! Why did you ever enlist if you are such
it? weit tolonel," said the soldier, "if you want to know I'll tel you why I enlisted. It was that d-d speech of yours at Livoura." Mr. J. C. Buttre of 7 Barclay street sends us his steel engraved, full length portrait of tien, Grant Both the attitude and the expression of the face are

### A LETTER FROM MR. CHANDLER. The Last Republican Secretary of the Navy

on His Relations with Mr. Rench. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Yesterday, speaking of Mr. Roach's suspension, you asked: "Did Chandler advise this step?" I reply. No, neither directly or indirectly. I have known for some time that Mr. Roach's financial condition was critical, but I have believed he This is again an error, because the act of | would pull through. He could probably have done so if the Dolphin were alone in question, but to be officially informed by the Attorney-General that all his contractsnot only the one for that ship, but also those for the Chicago, Boston, and Atlantawere absolutely null and void, was a fatal blow at his credit, and he was obliged to suspend, undoubtedly with extreme rejuctance, for he has great pride and indomitable courage. You may be sure that he did not fail himself in order to heist Messrs, Garland and Whitney

with their own petard!
It is not surprising, however, that your acuteness shows you, before others see it, the position in which these oppressors of Mr. Ronch have placed themselves. A decision that the contract for the Dolphin was void because of her falsely assumed lack of fifteen knots sea speed would not have satisfied their vengeance. for the statute as to the other ships had only said they should have the highest attainable speed, and the contracts for those vessels would have remained. But the clause that the contractor should not be responsible for the failure of the engines to develop the expected horseif his materials and workmanship should prove to be good, was to be found in all four contracts. Here was the opportunity, Mr. Garland decided, on account of this clause, that Mr. Roach and the United States:" that "the contract is an chilrety;" that the clause must necessarily vitiate the whole and abrogate the contract;" that all the moneys paid Mr. Roach "have passed into his hands without authority of law," and "may be recovered from him," and that the ships may be seized by equity proceedings as security for the repayment of such moneys. This broad decision is necessarily applicable to the contracts for all four of the ships. Its publication has served its purpose. It was fatal to Mr. Roach, and has failed him, as no less sweeping decision could have done,

Their deadly end being reached, Messrs, Garland and Whitney will now back down from their position. If it be adhered to, the Govern-ment has no lien, as given by the centralts, for the payments made to the contractor, and they belong unincumbered to Mr. Boach and his creditors, of whom the Government is only one, absolutely certain to be defeated in every court in any sait brought on Mr. Garland's theory! The sureties on the contracts are amply responsible for every one of the guarantees in the contracts, but if the decision that the contracts are void is adhered to, the sureties are discharged, and are liable for nothing! So the Government will have neither moneys, ships, nor sureties, only a bad inwault against a suspended deliter! These consequences the authors of an absurd and ridiculous proposition will never dare to face. They will promptly and squarely abandon it, and it will never be heard of again, except as it is remembered as a distancest and disgraceful protence used to destroy Mr. Roach and then cast aside.

While I am writing I will correct one or two other errors into which The Sun has fallen. It is true that from 1868 to 1879 I was counsel for Mr. Roach. But after 1876 my service for him was slight; the relation was practically given up about that date, and did not even nominally exist in 1800 or at any time afterward. I never appeared or acted as counsel for him in any matter whatever, that I can remember, before Mr. Robeson or any other Secretary of the Navy or any bureau of the department. Mr. Boach, according to my knowledge and belief. had nothing to do with my appointment as Secretary in April, 1882, but the appointment was due solely to the friendship and judgment of President Arthur. Mr. Boach received no atment at my hands which would not have been accorded to any contractor in like cases, and I have not been counsel for him since leaving the department, and do not intend to be; but I shall defend and vindicate myndministration thereof and Mr. Roach's transactions therewith when they deserve it, without much reserve and free of charge to any one. CONCORD, N. H., July 21. W. E. CHANDLER,

## AMERICAN MILIPS ABROAD.

## Our Wooden Vessels Preferred by Foreign

The ship Chandos, 1,5% tons burden, built at Belfast, Me., in October, 1869, has been purchased by Capt, A. Hemmes for Holland necount. This is the lifth American square-rigged vessel that Capt. Hemmes has bought within eighteen months. The Chandos will be placed on the dry dock next week for recopporing and overhauling.

American wooden ships, chiefly built in New England, have been sold to foreigners every season probably for about 200 years. The ship builders of Maine are able to build a better wooden ship for the money than any foreign people can. While the demand for wooden ships

people can. While the demand for wooden ships is growing less every year, there are certain tracies, like the sugar-cearrying business, where merchants prefer them.

"A curious feature of the California freight market," said a shippowner yesterday, "is the fact that foreign ships regularly receiven shilling or two more per quarter on wheat to the Continent or to Liverpool than American ships can obtain, but when the American ship is sold and gets a foreign register her defects are thereby cared and she receives the highest tales. This is said to be due to the fact that foreign insurance companies charge higher rates on American than on ships of European nationality.

nationality. Some people assert that this discrimination is due to the desire of the British to hit the American merchant mariner when he's down but others say that the American merchant mariner is either deal or is making a living as a railreader, and that there is therefore no one capable of manning American shire, which have to depend on Daces and Chinese, and thus the risk on them is greater than foreign shire, which are manned by saliors of their own nationality. wn nationality.

# Washington, July 21.-Acting on the recomconduction of Judge Chamberth, first Amilton of the

Treasury, Secretary Manning has suspended Prof. Hillingard, Suscripted at of the Coast and treasurer; C.O. Boutelle, Assarant Superintendents for Morgan, Disturning Agent; Mr. Sargmuller, Chief Mechanican. and M. Zymbrock, electrolypost of that bureau, pending an investigation into certain pregnances and the value to the second of the transfer of the value of the second of the transfer of the second of the transfer of the value. The Sections was a specified a commission, consisting of Mr. Instructional states of the Internal Review.

Toronto Welcoming her Beturning Braves Tonoxto, July 21. - The return here vesterday of the fricen's then full . Her they at trenadiers, and the those municipality Body the arts from the Northwest, where they went four mental ago to p down the Rief retailion, was made the occurring of the most magnificent minitary discourance even to forgoto. The elevels more congrously demorated, and the demon stration of we come to the troops was a touching one Of comes friends tailed to recognize from execution that of the original state of the control of

Cattle Men on the President's Proclamation St. Louis, July 24.—A meeting of cattle men leaving labels in the Indian Peritory was held this derining at the couns of the Sational Cattle Graners. Assembly the Arabic or his thickness to be a set of interest to a time the control of th

### THE SUPREME COURT.

Coming Vacancies—Mr McDonald would Like to Got One—So would Mr. Garland.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Candidates for seats on the bench of the Supreme Court will do well not to count too confidently on possible vacancies to be fitled by President Cleveland. They may be disappointed. For nearly two years Justice Bradley has been eligible retirement on a pension equal to his full salary. Chief Justice Waite and Justices Miller and Field will be able to retire next year. The requirements for that privilege, which are a term of service of ten consecutive years and an age of seventy years, will be then filled in the cases of all three.

But will they give up voluntarily? Since the creation of the court there have been only thirteen resignations, or about one-fourth of the whole number of Judges, and only seven of

But will they give up voluntarily? Since the creation of the court there have been only thirteen resignations, or about one-fourth of the whole number of Judges, and only seven of these were from old age and infirmities. Mr. Campbell of Arabama resigned at the beginning of the civil war. Mr. Curtis resigned because the saiary was not equal to his needs, and by no means equal to the professional income which he enjoyed before going on the bench and after leaving it. Mr. David Davis resigned because he was tired of the duil routine and drudgery of the court. He would not wait long enough to get his pension.

It was believed that Justice Bradley would make a vacancy to be filled by President Arthur, because he was in a feeble condition of health. But he held on, and has apparently taken a new lease of life without adding to the comfort of several expectant successors. He is only 72 years old and is as tough as a pine knot, though seemingly feeble and faitering in gait. He sacrificed the greatest opertunity of his life in 1877, and stained the judicial crinine with a foul spot that can never be erased from it. He had prepared an ordinion in the Florisia case which gave the State to Mr. Tidein, as he was justic entitled to the electoral vores but under a certain pressure, the exact nature of which will soon be discosed, he reversed his own conclusions and sustained the conspirace by which the Great Fraud was consummated. Chief Justice Waite was regarded as being seriously life a year ago when he went South to rost and recuperate. But he has revived, and is now travolling in Europe to fortify the improvement in his physica condition. It may be assumed with entire configence has he will not give in his plante condition to take this step is less marked. His constitution is robust and he gives no marked sign of declining vigor. He has strong natural parts, is of nestitive character, and is also a pronounced partitive character, and is also a pronounced partitive character, and is also a pronounced partitive for the seco

### CAUGHT IN A CYCLONE.

The Bark Sarah Hobart Drives on the Rocks to the Port of Tomutave.

The bark Sarah Hobart, Perry, master, sailed from Pensacola, Fla., on Jan. 4, bound for Calcutta, with pineapples. Yesterday morning Jacob G. W. Martin, the steward of the Hobart, returned to this country on the City of Rome, the Hobart having been wrecked in the port of Tamatave, Madagascar, vesse! had put in there for fresh water and provisions, when on Feb. 23 a cyclone occurred which wrecked thirty vesse's lying at anchor,

which wrecked thirty vesse's lying at anchor. One of these vessels was a French man-of-war, which went down with all on board.

"Our vessel had two anchors down," said Mattin, "but they didn't hold. The Hobert was carried across reefs and rocks, and was finally lifted up and then pounded down on some rocks close in shore. It was black as pitch when the storm struck us, and halistones as big as my first fell.

"Wu were stuck on the rocks two days and a night. Mr. Smith, the second mate, said he wouldn't say aboard after that night. He said if one of us would pay out a rope to him he'd swim a-shore. Capt. Forry tried to persuade him to stay aboard, but he refused. The Captain then toid one of us to pay out a line to him. The mate hadn't got the bight of the rope under his arms, where he wished to put it, when his foot slipped, and overboard he went. The

The mate hadn't got the bight of the rops under his arms, where he wished to put it, when his foot stipped and overboard he went. The bight ran up to his neck and caught there, and we couldn't hake it loose, and the poor fellow was stranged right before our eyes, for his foot got caught under water in the rocks. That afternoon some of the natives came down, and, with the help of a couple of white needle they got us ashere. We camped there until Mr. Smith's body came in, and thou we buried him. "We had all lost our kits and money, and those who had waiteles had to sell them to pay our passage to Mauritius. We arrived thore about the middle of April. The American Consul, Mr. Prenties, said he'd help the New Yorkers, but no one else, and finsily the British Cansul gave us a lift. I worked my way to Bombay on a steamer, and then werked around to Liverpool. I'm going to find out from Washington why the Consul wouldn't help those of us who were not New Yorkers."

## Fallure of a Big Bucket Shap.

SYRACUSE, July 24 .- Babcock & Andrews, the reprietors of the hig bucket stop, probably the most atensive in the State, have failed for Sastom or nore. The firm's principal office was in the city, and bey had thirty-five branch offices in this state and three in Canada. A line of twenty-five eastern offices also report to the Alliany office. The manager of the head five here gave that they lost \$70,000 oh the May also report to the Albany office. The manager of the head office here sava that they lost \$75,080 of the May wheat blue, felt vicin the oil rule inter-weens are and \$25,080 of the May heat blue, felt vicin the oil rule inter-weens are and \$25,080 of the May heat blue, and \$4,080 in Jersey tentral year-rule; they could have sout through after all only they week short wheat of oil in 78 and below. They felter their assets at a normal vice, mostly in miles furniture, and they have \$100,080 in customers motes would are almost subscience. The form consisted of Airon M. Hand Androws former in the form consisted of Airon M. Hand Androws former in the former worked of Airon M. Hand Androws former in the former worked of Airon M. Hand Androws former in the former with the model of the consistency of the second in 1884 they began to establish others around in 1884 they began to establish others around in 1884 they began to establish others around the State, was all private being right wires, and nor supposed to be very weith. They claim to have been worth a very ang \$10,000, and are now pointies. The 1 probability of the amount will reach supported in the supported of the model of the amount will reach several hundred thousand dollars.

BRIDGEPOUT, July 24.-Connecticut farmers are becoming alermed on account of a new kind of po-tate beetle which has just made its appearance in dif

## Cause of Mortality Among Perch.

Manison, Wis., July 21.- Last summer a remarkable morta its existed among the perch in Land Mendota, this city, dead fish being washed up on the

## The Finny Tribe to Banger.

Gentleman ito graver)—Two gallons Santa tuz one raises tild Tom; two gations Marchaulting, our dozen Pommery Sec. four dozen Milwauker, and six boxed Heins Vies. That all, sir!
Grower-Yes, sir. That all, sir!
Heinfelman-kr-do on keep fishing tackle!
Home-Yes Sir! full line sir.
Heinfelman-latin a couple of first broka.

A safe stand by for the family during the seas end all howel complaints, is br. Javice's Carminative Ralean, which is prompt to its action, and sure is its results.—Ade.

### THE COLORED BROTHER.

He Becomes a Bone of Contention in the

Protestant Episcopal Church. WASHINGTON, July 20 .- A very interesting controversy, involving the social standing of the colored brother, has originated in the Protestant Episcopal Church of South Caroina. The Convention of the diocese met in Columbia in May last. Two colored elergymen presented themselves for recognition, and their names were found upon the Bishop's list of the clergy. The canons provide that this fact shall be "presumptive evidence of the privileges of clergymen in the Convention," It is further provided that if "question be made, the rights of any dergyman shall be determined, according to the provisions of the constitution, by the Convention itself, whether his name be inserted in the list aforesaid or

Mr. Bennett, a lay delegate introduced a resolution calling in question the right of the two colored men to seats in the Convention, and proposing to strike their names from the list. The Convention debated the question for nearly two days, and at length rejected the nearly two days, and at length rejected the resolution, thus declaring the right of the colored clergymen to seats. The opposition came chiefly from the lay designates. The clergy, to their honor, for the greater part recognized the truth that as Christians they could not exclude any race of men from the

recognized the truth that as Christians they could not exclude any race of men from the Church.

But the old nullification spirit is not yet dead in South Carolina. Secession has been given un as impracticable. But the reserved right to declare objectionable laws null and void remains. Among the duties of the Blosseau Convention is the choice of a standing committee, which is to have charge of church affairs when the Convention is not in session. Such a committee was formed or chosen. But at a recent meeting of the committee it treated the Convention as if Blogally constituted, and choose members to fill veacheles which did not exist. The movers in this revolutionary proceeding deny that their action has anything to do with the status of the two colored clergymen, while their opponents charge that such was the purpose. And at any rate, if the legality of the Convention be overturned, it is obvious that the decision in favor of the right of the colored cergymen to south will be overturned with it.

It seems that the opponents of the colored representation in the Convention had the influence in that body to secure the admission of a lay dejegate, who was appointed by his pas-

fluence in that body to secure the admission of a lay delegate, who was amounted by his master, and who was not elected according to the canon lay. This delegate voted to exclude the colored men who were regularly on the lisshop's list. The protence is now set up that the admission of this lay delegate to a seat invalidated the whole work of the Convention; and the pretence is set up by these who secured his admission. Such tricks are unworthy of revolutionists, who should never nesitate about cutting the Gordian knot, whenever it comes in the way.

In North Carolina colored clerkymen are admitted to seats in the Diocesan Convention; and the Charch Reseager, the organ of the two dioceses, advocates their rights in the Church, Practically, no inconvenience results from this course. Colored congregations will as a rule, call colored clerkymen, and white congregations will invariably call white clerkymen. The official contact between the races is only occasional, in public conventions or convocations, while the social contact will always be merely voluntary. It is said that there are a down or more colored clerkymen in the dioceses of North Carolina. If they were excluded, the alternative would be, on their part, a compulsory schism—two Protestant Enlescopation churches in the same district of country—a state of thinks slickether anomalous, which would do violence to the conscience of the whole Church.

### WHO'LL BUY A TELEGRAPH LAWSUITS The Court's View of the Percelosure Decree

Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers. denied vesterday the motions to set aside the decree of forechaure in the suit of the Parmer-! Loon and Trust Company for the foreclosure of the \$10,000,000 mort-gage upon the property of the latter company, in which a decree was entered authorizing the sale of the property, and for the removal of the Trust Company from it contion as trustee of the mortgage. The decree in the it Judge Donohue says that there are many defects in the decree, and the security incomparison of the covered by it, he says, can nowhere he found in the decree. Therefore, when the refere course to sell the process it will be somewhat difficult to the what he sell and where he gets the power to sell any definite property. But the Chart agrees with the Trust Company that the applicant who represents \$250,000 of hoods has no resist at this time to interfeden as a party to the out and for at the time to interfeden as a party to the out and for however, upon the point that the edjections are matters addressing themselves to the processor. It says:

"In my judgment this goes to the tile of the property, and attendings with it has, with it full notice of the defects, and it seems to me buy with it as one of the defects, and it seems to me buy with it as one of the defects, and it seems to me buy with it as one of the cannel for the bondriders remarked "a crop of have all the course of the industry ferror in the midion for remove, it do not consider the merits at all as a large mass of the hondriders the merits at all as a large mass of the hondriders for any approxime are stated, with the interior of such a course, that left in agree with the propriety of what may be selled.

# DAMAGES AGAINST WESTERN UNION

\$229,000, Besides \$16,000 for Money Due. Upon the report of Referee James C. Spencer a judgment was entered yesterday in the superior Court against the Western Union Telegraph Company and in favor of James H. Goodsell for \$24,150.11. In January. 1881, Mr. Goodsell, as President of the National Asso-Pacific Term, many & contract with the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company for the descendantion news. The contract went into effect on Feb. 1, 284, 5 on Feb. 2 the Atlantic and Facility Company follows: The Contract of the Contract of the Contract of the Western thousand the Contract of the Contract

## Postmasters Appointed.

Washington, July 24.-The President an pointed the following named Presidential Postmasters on Wednesday afternoon and evening, but the appoint ments were not amounted until this morning, on account of the death of tien. Grant:

Fig. A. S., Var. & A. C. & Ser. Suspended, S. R. Davis at Version, Livin, vice h. v. I. ed., suspended, S. R. Davis at Version, Livin, vice h. v. I. ed., suspended for following at Version and Francis at Victorial Research Proc. Vers. J. H. Freich at Victorial Research Laboratory, Lander S. Berthelm Schott Berthelm Control of Co

### Manton Not Yet Metensed. WASHINGTON, July 24.-Some time ago the

Department of State demanded the release of Sautie's a naturalized American edition who was imprisoned by the Ecundorian coveriment on the charge of tering connected with a revolution in that country. No reply has as yet been received from the President of Equador, and the representative of the United states in that country are of the water, which shires a country in the dead of the water which shires a country of the dead of the water which shires are the region of the dead of the water which shires are the water water than the water water the water water the water water than the water water the water water than the water water than the water water than the water the reason of the near the season and manner of months, beautist to be many the season of the superior of months, has properly that or feel season of the superior ment. For anthors season of the string or season of the season

### The Case of the Brig Mary Coleste. Bosron, July 24 .- In the trial to-day of Capt.

Parker, charged with wisfully wrecking the brig Nory Sciente to cutain the insurance, Nartin Cole testinol hat he had been cook on the Marris closte. A few day efore they sailed two gentlemen dired with the 'a', han, to the day of the week witness saw the oral noise and institute from the dear. In Applied has tanding leaves the min at the wined. The rank house the the leaf to a saw if which would make the min at the wined watching the rest

### Five Thomsand Persons See a Hanging. Oscnora, Neb., July 24.-William W. Smith,

Osciola, Neth. July 24.—William W. Smith, the wife into defer, was hanced by the Sheriff of Pois county at 11 the mounts in the presence of Steriles county at 11 the mounts in the presence of Steriles and the internal of the authorities in which the handling of Yate, and hard like pulsars a test hand the handling of Yate, and hard like pulsars a test hand to a water the formation of the pulsars and the first of the mounts of the handling took place in the motst of an introduction.

# He Wanted It Emphasized.

At a negro wed ling, when the minister read

CAPT. SANDERS FINED A MONTH'S PAY.

A Tie on the Vote to Dismiss Him-Backing Up Chief Murray.

At the meeting of the Police Board yester. day Commissioner Voorbis moved a resolution declaring that Capt. Sanders of the Eighty. eighth street squad was guity of fatter to suppress gambling in his provinct. The na-tion was carried unanimously. Commos ther McClave explained that he considered Capt. Sanders teconically guilty, and so youed, provided the penalty should not exceed a need in was also voted that Capt. Sanders was guilty of making a false report when he averred tint

there was no gambling in his precinct.

Commissioner Veerbis moved that Capt. Sanders he dismissed the force. Commissioner Porter voted with him, but the other two Commissioner against him. Commissioner Franchen moved that Capt. Sanders he has they days' pay, or about \$100. The motion was captried unantmously.

The Superintendent was also directed to transfer Capt. Sanders to some other precinct. This vertice is considered and they precinct.

The Superintendent was also directed to transfer Capt. Sanders to some other transfer that Superintendent Marray is to be the read as well as the nominal head of the police lorge, Sergest. Delamater of the Leonard street spinal was fined ten days pay for obtaining from asteam-boat company a pass to Boston, which was atterward soul at Newick.

Boundsman William H. Hasson of the Wan 126th street squad was definited as acrong Sergeant. Policeman Thomas H. Korn of the same squad was definited at the Fort Lee far. Jahn Dunn of Twenty-second street was lailed at the East Twenty-third street ferror Trairiek Flannagan being remanded. Amitted H. Cole was transferred from Trinty fifth street of Charles street. John W. Geodwin from Fines street to West 125th street, and George only from from Eighty-eighth street to the sandary free from Eighty-eighth street to the sanitary

### VANDERBILT WILL HAVE HIS WAY Notice to the South Pennsylvania Syndicate of the Bargain He Has Made,

At a meeting of the members of the South Pennsylvania syndicate, held in this city yes-terday, Mr. H. McK. Twombly stated to the subscribers that an offer had been received, from whom he did not say, to take all ther subscriptions off their hands and pay them interest at the rate of 3 percent a year upon the amount they had invested up to date. It was unferstood, of course, that the professing came from the Pennsylvania Radroad Company, or some one in its interest.

Some of the members exhibited pardonable curiosity on this and several other points but it was not graffled. Some abuse of Mr. Van. derbilt was indulged in, and it was altered that he had sod out his friends.

Mr. Twombly defended Mr. Vanderbit sarting that he added to the interest and that he considered the proposed transfer a natural ageoms transcated a. As the meeting was informal in resolutions were considered. terest at the rate of 3 percent, a year upon

that he considered the proposed translation. As the was informal no resolutions were out but Mr. Twombly requested those who to accept the offer to communicate with writing. All increase were representented in the control of the large translation of the Reading Courted Ralph Buggiesy, who is now fighting the cate in the courts. The Vanderburgers confident that the deal would and members of the reposition said a meeting that they supposed they would not they would arrect in the forth they would not they would be uncoupleded from a meeting that they are not their backs, we uncompleted road on their band-would be difficult for them to finish,

... There is little demand now for the firs wines in the cellar of the Carlton Club, London and a this house the drink most in demand is barley water -Lord Iddesleigh's means are quite adequate to support an earldon according to estim-ioned ideas, and he has no expectancies. Nonveti-kindred are afficient. His income is about (250s. a year.

-Mr. Roe, the great Dublin distiller, who Prent immenses some in restoring St. Thomas's Cathelia, Butdin, and in other munificent works, is very sense; embarrassed. No hid was made for his splettelid villager Dublin, when lately offered for sale.

-That famous painting, the Holbein Madonns, was not sold to an Englishman after the dealled the Princess Charles of Hesse-Darmstall. On the cotrary, she left a command in her will that it should main in the family, and on no account be permitted to go to ling and France, or Russia.

- The weather in England this year has

so far as the events of the London season are concerned been simply unpraced that it men's memories. The lor by day, Ascot Cup day, the Fourth of June at Eton t Eton and Harrow and Oxford and Cambridge match fr were all superty. The remarkable amendment in 5 weather dates from august, 1883. The improved quarting the fruit due to thorough ripening of the woods

marked this year. -Visitors to Switzerland in the last twenty years have been desaprointed to find the glaciers, while restores tradition has gloried in dwindling towards rubbish not attractive to the general visitor, however, teresting to the geologist. Now, however, some a informed, the shrinkage has come to a hait and may glacters seem to have begun a forward advance and and are likely to recover the ground lost through a series of warm years.

-The most recent volcanic eruption in the United States was that which half filled Featler Lais. Northern California, in or about the year 1850 To locality has intely been visited by the eminent place lat, C. R. Dutten, who says that the lays sheet parts by 3% miles in extent, in the center of which a c rough and jugged in the extreme, he says, t yet no trace of weathering. For a space of 40 to

vards from the come the trees were all killed -Some years ago the soft clam of the Eastern coast was introduced into the har of San Ir cisco, where it throve and has now increased the ingly. The Pacific coast has returned you complete by sending its little round clams, will our "little necks," to be planted in the Atante United States Fish Commission agents started in the car from Puget Sound with 5,000 packed in Mel St

and after much difficulty succeeded in saving about a which are planted in the beach at Wood's line, Nass. -Ambrose Chapman, a Waterbury farmer has discovered one way to kill snakes what parkets tofore been unknown. He has for many a are been someone faiter on the hills of Walcott, and he says the his sheep have a novel method of destricts enemy, the rattlesnake. As soon as one of the P approaches a flock of sheep they quark a but qui form in a line and walk round and countille and breathing upon it as they pass until it becomes the fiel, and finnly dies. Mr. Chapman inserts that he?

even the operation performed by his sheep a namile's times and always with success. -The geology of natural gas wells is a uting unich attention. The weight of evidence is a state that the description for the theory being that the property being that An instance of this is shown in the Great Katishwa the createst the Brownstown anticlinal axis these

... The report upon the fishes edited upon the famous Challenger expedition, shows that all filled dredged from great depths itwo to three! mines pursees tomes and preminents of great a finess otherwise at the great death where the phosphoreseent sinus, others have di and wide months, which can invad to as

- Vanity Fair says: "It is very interehorse start and proceeds to cat it. minater tree to built As I as mere interes describing the rich limit are rice.

Arel and a coally place